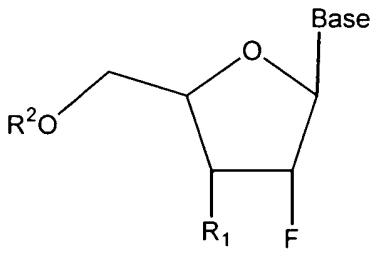
In the Claims

Please amend claims 1-4, 7, 9-13, 16, 18-22, 25, 27-31, 34, and 36-38 as follows.

1. A method for the treatment of hepatitis B infection in humans, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-β-D-nucleoside of the formula:



wherein

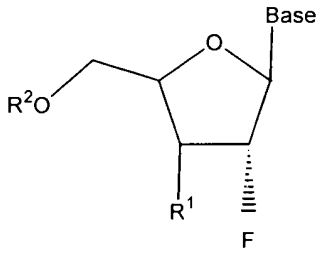
Base is a purine base;

R^1 is OH, H, OR^3, N_3, CN, nalogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino, or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

2. A method for the treatment of hepatitis C infection in humans, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective treatment amount of the compound of the formula:



wherein

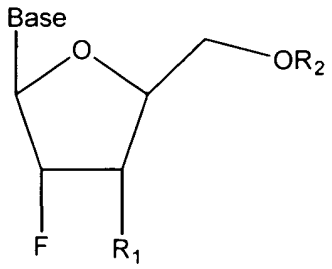
Base is a purine or pyrimidine base;

R^1 is OH, H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino, di(lower)alkylamino, or alkoxy, and base refers to a purine or pyrimidine base;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

3. A method for the treatment of abnormal cell proliferation in humans, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of the formula:



wherein

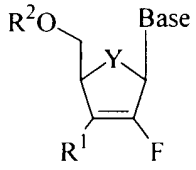
Base is a purine or pyrimidine base;

R^1 is OH, H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino, or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, phosphate, including monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, or a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid, or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

4. A 2'-fluoro-(β-D or β-L)-nucleoside of the formula:



Y= S, CH_2 or CHF

wherein

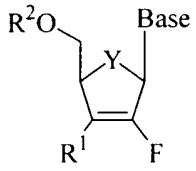
Base is a purine base;

R^1 is H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-(β-D or β-L)-nucleoside of the formula:



Y= S, CH_2 or CHF

wherein

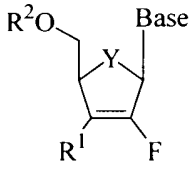
Base is a purine base;

R^1 is H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

9. A method for the treatment of hepatitis B infection comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-(β-D or β-L)-nucleoside of the formula:



Y= S, CH_2 or CHF

wherein

Base is a purine base;

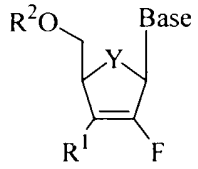
R^1 is H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug; acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a

pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10. A method for the treatment of hepatitis C infection comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-nucleoside of the formula:



Y= S, CH_2 or CHF

wherein

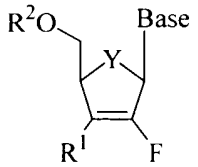
Base is a purine or pyrimidine base;

R^1 is H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate,, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

11. A method for inhibiting the replication of HIV comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-(β-D or β-L)-nucleoside of the formula:



Y= S, CH_2 or CHF

wherein

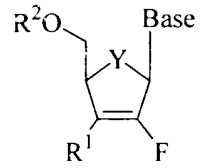
Base is a purine base;

R^1 is H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

12. A method for the treatment of abnormal cell proliferation in humans comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-nucleoside of the formula:



Y = O, S, CH_2 or CHF

wherein

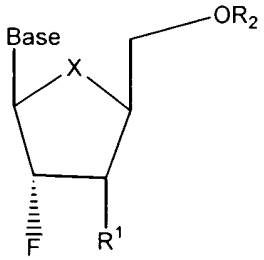
Base is a purine or pyrimidine base;

R^1 is H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

13. A 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of the formula:



wherein

X is S;

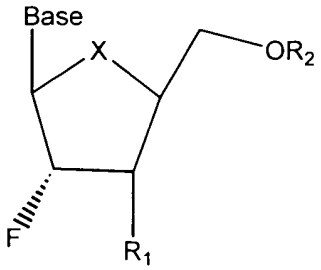
Base is a purine base;

R^1 is OH, H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino, or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of the formula:



X= S

wherein

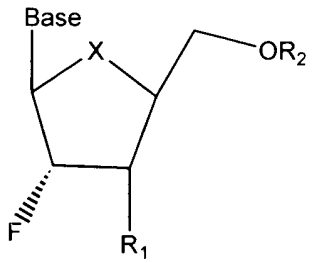
Base is a purine base;

R^1 is OH, H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

18. A method for the treatment of hepatitis B infection comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of the formula:



X= S

wherein

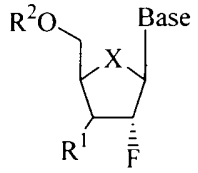
Base is a purine base;

R^1 is OH, H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug; acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

19. A method for the treatment of hepatitis C infection comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-(β-L)-nucleoside of the formula:



X = S, CH_2 or O

wherein

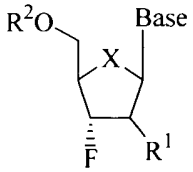
Base is a purine or pyrimidine base;

R^1 is OH, H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, or a stabilized phosphate prodrug; acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20. A method for the inhibition of HIV comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of the formula:



X = S

wherein

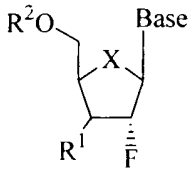
Base is a purine base;

R^1 is OH, H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino, or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug; acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

21. A method for the treatment of abnormal cellular proliferation in humans comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-nucleoside of the formula:



X = S or CH_2

wherein

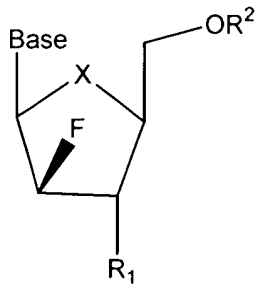
Base is a purine or pyrimidine base;

R^1 is OH, H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino, or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, or a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

22. A 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of the formula:



X=S

wherein

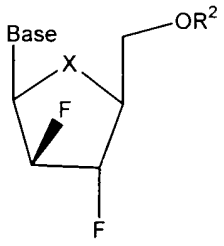
Base is a purine base;

R^1 is H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, or a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of the formula:



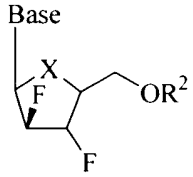
X=S

wherein

Base is a purine base; and

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, or a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

27. A method for the treatment of hepatitis B infection comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-β-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of the formula:



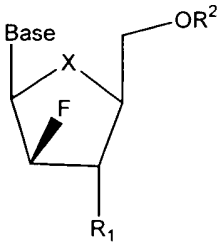
X=S

wherein

Base is a purine base; and

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

28. A method for the treatment of hepatitis C infection comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of the formula:



X=S or CH_2

wherein

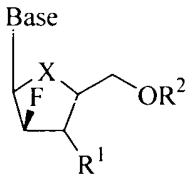
Base is a purine or pyrimidine base;

R^1 is OH, H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

29. A method for the inhibition of HIV comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of the formula:



X=S or CH_2

wherein

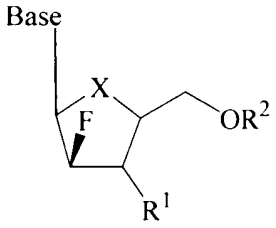
Base is a purine base;

R^1 is OH, H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino, or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30. A method for the treatment of abnormal cellular proliferation in humans comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of the formula:



X = S or CH_2

wherein

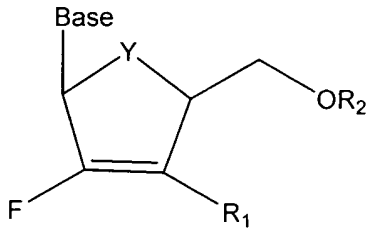
Base is a purine or pyrimidine base;

R^1 is H, OR^3, N_3, CN, halogen, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino, or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, or a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, or phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

31. A 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of the formula:



Y=O

wherein

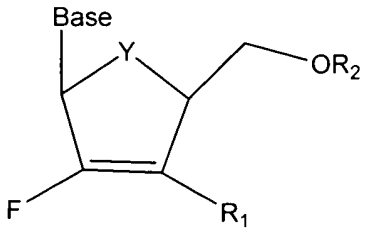
Base is a purine base;

R^1 is OR^3, N_3, CN, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino, or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid, an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

34. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of the formula:



Y=O

wherein

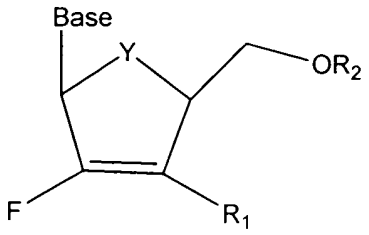
Base is a purine base;

R^1 is OR^3, N_3, CN, CF_3, lower alkyi, amino, loweralkylamino, or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, or phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

36. A method for the treatment of hepatitis B infection comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-(β-D or β-L)-nucleoside of the formula:



Y=O

wherein

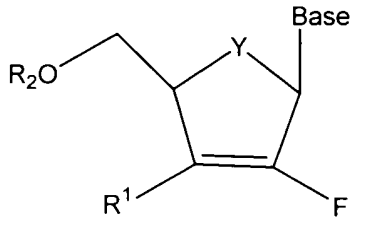
Base is a purine base;

R^1 is OR^3, N_3, CN, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino, or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid, an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable sait thereof.

37. A method for the treatment of hepatitis C infection comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-nucleoside of the formula:



Y=O

wherein

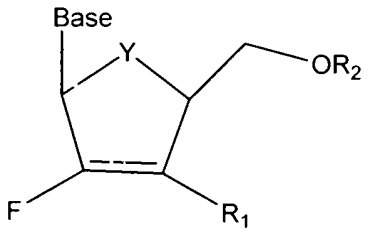
Base is a purine or pyrimidine base;

R^1 is OH, OR^3, N_3, CN, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino, or di(lower)alkylamino, and base refers to a purine or pyrimidine base;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, or phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid or an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

38. A method for inhibiting the replication of HIV comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of the formula:



Y=O

wherein

Base is a purine base;

R^1 is OR^3, N_3, CN, CF_3, lower alkyl, amino, loweralkylamino, or di(lower)alkylamino;

R^2 is H, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, a stabilized phosphate prodrug, acyl, phosphate, phosphonate, a lipid, an amino acid; and

R^3 is acyl, alkyl, phosphate, or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo*, is capable of being cleaved to the parent compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Please add the following new claims:

57. The method of claim 1, wherein R^1 is OH.
58. The method of claim 1, wherein R^1 is H.
59. The method of claim 1, wherein R^1 is halogen.
60. The method of claim 1, wherein R^2 is H.
61. The method of claim 1, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.
62. The method of claim 1, wherein R^2 is acyl.
63. The method of claim 2, wherein Base is a purine base.

64. The method of claim 2, wherein Base is a pyrimidine base.

65. The method of claim 2, wherein R^1 is OH.

66. The method of claim 2, wherein R^1 is H.

67. The method of claim 2, wherein R^1 is halogen.

68. The method of claim 2, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

69. The method of claim 2, wherein R^2 is H.

70. The method of claim 2, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

71. The method of claim 2, wherein R^2 is acyl.

72. The method of claim 3, wherein Base is a purine base.

73. The method of claim 3, wherein Base is a pyrimidine base.

74. The method of claim 3, wherein R^1 is OH.

75. The method of claim 3, wherein R^1 is H.

76. The method of claim 3, wherein R^1 is halogen.

77. The method of claim 3, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

78. The method of claim 3, wherein R^2 is H.

79. The method of claim 3, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

80. The method of claim 3, wherein R^2 is acyl.

81. The 2'-fluoro-(β-D or β-L)-nucleoside of claim 4, wherein R^1 is H.

82. The 2'-fluoro-(β-D or β-L)-nucleoside of claim 4, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

83. The 2'-fluoro-(β-D or β-L)-nucleoside of claim 4, wherein R^2 is H.

84. The 2'-fluoro-(β-D or β-L)-nucleoside of claim 4, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

85. The 2'-fluoro-(β-D or β-L)-nucleoside of claim 4, wherein R^2 is acyl.

86. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 7, wherein R^1 is H.

87. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 7, wherein R^1 is halogen.

88. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 7, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

89. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 7, wherein R^2 is H.

90. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 7, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

91. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 7, wherein R^2 is acyl.

92. The method of claim 9, wherein R^1 is H.

93. The method of claim 9, wherein R^1 is halogen.

94. The method of claim 9, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

95. The method of claim 9, wherein R^2 is H.

96. The method of claim 9, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

97. The method of claim 9, wherein R^2 is acyl.

98. The method of claim 10, wherein R^1 is H.

99. The method of claim 10, wherein R^1 is halogen.

100. The method of claim 10, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

101. The method of claim 10, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

102. The method of claim 10, wherein R^2 is H.

103. The method of claim 10, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

104. The method of claim 10, wherein R^2 is acyl.

105. The method of claim 11, wherein R^1 is H.

106. The method of claim 11, wherein R^1 is halogen.

107. The method of claim 11, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

108. The method of claim 11, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

109. The method of claim 11, wherein R^2 is H.

110. The method of claim 11, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

111. The method of claim 11, wherein R^2 is acyl.

112. The method of claim 12, wherein Base is a purine base.

113. The method of claim 12, wherein Base is a pyrimidine base.

114. The method of claim 12, wherein R^1 is H.

115. The method of claim 12, wherein R^1 is halogen.

116. The method of claim 12, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

117. The method of claim 12, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

118. The method of claim 12, wherein R^2 is H.

119. The method of claim 12, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

120. The method of claim 12, wherein R^2 is acyl.

121. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 13, wherein R^1 is OH.

122. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 13, wherein R^1 is H.

123. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 13, wherein R^1 is halogen.

124. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 13, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

125. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 13, wherein R^2 is H.

126. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 13, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

127. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 13, wherein R^2 is acyl.

128. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein R^1 is OH.

129. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein R^1 is H.

130. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein R^1 is halogen.

131. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

132. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein R^2 is H.

133. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

134. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein R^2 is acyl.

135. The method of claim 18, wherein R^1 is OH.

136. The method of claim 18, wherein R^1 is H.

137. The method of claim 18, wherein R^1 is halogen.

138. The method of claim 18, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

139. The method of claim 18, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

140. The method of claim 18, wherein R^2 is H.

141. The method of claim 18, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

142. The method of claim 18, wherein R^2 is acyl.

143. The method of claim 19, wherein Base is a purine base.

144. The method of claim 19, wherein Base is a pyrimidine.

145. The method of claim 19, wherein Base R^1 is OH.

146. The method of claim 19, wherein R^1 is H.

147. The method of claim 19, wherein R^1 is halogen.

148. The method of claim 19, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

149. The method of claim 19, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

150. The method of claim 19, wherein R^2 is H.

151. The method of claim 19, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

152. The method of claim 19, wherein R^2 is acyl.

153. The method of claim 20, wherein R^1 is OH.

154. The method of claim 20, wherein R^1 is H.

155. The method of claim 20, wherein R^1 is halogen.

156. The method of claim 20, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

157. The method of claim 20, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

158. The method of claim 20, wherein R^2 is H.

159. The method of claim 20, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

160. The method of claim 20, wherein R^2 is acyl.

161. The method of claim 21, wherein Base is a purine base.

162. The method of claim 21, wherein Base is a pyrimidine.

163. The method of claim 21, wherein R^1 is OH.

164. The method of claim 21, wherein nd R^1 is H.

165. The method of claim 21, wherein R^1 is halogen.

166. The method of claim 21, wherein nd R^1 is CF_3.

167. The method of claim 21, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

168. The method of claim 21, wherein R^2 is H.

169. The method of claim 21, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

170. The method of claim 21, wherein R^2 is acyl.

171. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 22, wherein R^1 is H.

172. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 22, wherein R^1 is halogen.

173. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 22, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

174. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 22, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

175. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 22, wherein R^2 is H.

176. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 22, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

177. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 22, wherein R^2 is acyl.

178. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 25, wherein R^2 is H.

179. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 25, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

180. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 25, wherein R^2 is acyl.

181. The method of claim 27, wherein R^2 is H.

182. The method of claim 27, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

183. The method of claim 27, wherein R^2 is acyl.

184. The method of claim 28, wherein Base is a purine base.

185. The method of claim 28, wherein Base is a pyrimidine base.

186. The method of claim 28, wherein R^1 is OH.

187. The method of claim 28, wherein R^1 is H.

188. The method of claim 28, wherein R^1 is halogen.

189. The method of claim 28, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

190. The method of claim 28, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

191. The method of claim 28, wherein R^2 is H.

192. The method of claim 28, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

193. The method of claim 28, wherein R^2 is acyl.

194. The method of claim 29, wherein R^1 is OH.

195. The method of claim 29, wherein R^1 is H.

196. The method of claim 29, wherein R^1 is halogen.

197. The method of claim 29, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

198. The method of claim 29, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

199. The method of claim 29, wherein R^2 is H.

200. The method of claim 29, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

201. The method of claim 29, wherein R^2 is acyl.

202. The method of claim 30, wherein Base is a purine base.

203. The method of claim 30, wherein Base is a pyrimidine base.

204. The method of claim 30, wherein R^1 is H.

205. The method of claim 30, wherein R^1 is halogen.

206. The method of claim 30, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

207. The method of claim 30, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

208. The method of claim 30, wherein R^2 is H.

209. The method of claim 30, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

210. The method of claim 30, wherein R^2 is acyl.

211. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 31, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

212. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 31, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

213. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 31, wherein R^2 is H.

214. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 31, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

215. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of claim 31, wherein R^2 is acyl.

216. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 34, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

217. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 34, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

218. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 34, wherein R^2 is H.

219. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 34, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

220. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 34, wherein R^2 is acyl.

221. The method of claim 36, wherein Base is a purine base.

222. The method of claim 36, wherein Base is a pyrimidine base.

223. The method of claim 36, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

224. The method of claim 36, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

225. The method of claim 36, wherein R^2 is H.

226. The method of claim 36, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

227. The method of claim 36, wherein R^2 is acyl.

228. The method of claim 37, wherein Base is a purine base.

229. The method of claim 37, wherein Base is a pyrimidine base.

230. The method of claim 37, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

231. The method of claim 37, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

232. The method of claim 37, wherein R^2 is H.

233. The method of claim 37, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

234. The method of claim 37, wherein R^2 is acyl.

235. The method of claim 38, wherein R^1 is CF_3.

236. The method of claim 38, wherein R^1 is lower alkyl.

237. The method of claim 38, wherein R^2 is H.

238. The method of claim 38, wherein R^2 is a stabilized phosphate prodrug.

239. The method of claim 38, wherein R^2 is acyl.

240. The method of claims 1-3, 9-12, 18-21, 27-30, or 36-38 wherein the purine base is selected from adenine, N^6-alkylpurines, N^6-acylpurines (wherein acyl is C(O)(alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, or arylalkyl), N^6-benzylpurine, N^6-halopurine, N^6-vinylpurine, N^6-acetylenic purine, N^6-acyl purine, N^6-hydroxyalkyl purine, N^6-thioalkyl purine, N^2-alkylpurines, N^2-alkyl-6-thiopurines, N^2-alkylpurines, N^2-alkyl-6-thiopurines, guanine, hypoxanthine, 2,6-diaminopurine, 2-chloro-2-aminopurine, inosine, or 6-chloropurine.

241. The method of any of claims 1-3, 9-12, 18-21, 27-30, or 36-38 wherein the pyrimidine base is selected from thymine, cytosine, 5-fluorocytosine, 5-methylcytosine, 6-azapyrimidine, including 6-azacytosine, 2- and/or 4-mercaptopyrmidine, uracil, 5-halouracil, including 5-fluorouracil, C^5-alkylpyrimidines, C^5-benzylpyrimidines, C^5-halopyrimidines, C^5-vinylpyrimidine, C^5-acetylenic pyrimidine, C^5-acyl pyrimidine, C^5-hydroxyalkyl purine, C^5-amidopyrimidine, C^5-cyanopyrimidine, C^5-nitropyrimidine, C^5-aminopyrimidine, 5-azacytidinyl, 5-azauracilyl, triazolopyridinyl, imidazolopyridinyl, pyrrolopyrimidinyl, or pyrazolopyrimidinyl.

242. The pharmaceutical composition of any of claims 7, 16, 25, or 34 wherein the purine base is selected from adenine, N^6-alkylpurines, N^6-acylpurines (wherein acyl is C(O)(alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, or arylalkyl), N^6-benzylpurine, N^6-halopurine, N^6-vinylpurine, N^6-acetylenic purine, N^6-acyl purine, N^6-hydroxyalkyl purine, N^6-thioalkyl purine, N^2-alkylpurines, N^2-alkyl-6-thiopurines, N^2-alkylpurines, N^2-alkyl-6-thiopurines, guanine, hypoxanthine, 2,6-diaminopurine, 2-chloro-2-aminopurine, inosine, or 6-chloropurine.

243. The pharmaceutical composition of any of claims 7, 16, 25, or 34 wherein the pyrimidine base is selected from thymine, cytosine, 5-fluorocytosine, 5-methylcytosine, 6-azapyrimidine, including 6-azacytosine, 2- and/or 4-mercaptopyrmidine, uracil, 5-halouracil, including 5-fluorouracil, C^5-alkylpyrimidines, C^5-benzylpyrimidines, C^5-halopyrimidines, C^5-vinylpyrimidine, C^5-acetylenic pyrimidine, C^5-acyl pyrimidine, C^5-hydroxyalkyl purine, C^5-amidopyrimidine, C^5-cyanopyrimidine, C^5-nitropyrimidine, C^5-aminopyrimidine, 5-azacytidinyl, 5-azauracilyl, triazolopyridinyl, imidazolopyridinyl, pyrrolopyrimidinyl, or pyrazolopyrimidinyl.

244. The 2'-fluoro-(β-D or β-L)-nucleoside of claim 4, wherein the purine base is selected from adenine, N^6-alkylpurines, N^6-acylpurines (wherein acyl is C(O)(alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, or arylalkyl), N^6-benzylpurine, N^6-halopurine, N^6-vinylpurine, N^6-acetylenic purine, N^6-acyl purine, N^6-hydroxyalkyl purine, N^6-thioalkyl purine, N^2-alkylpurines, N^2-alkyl-6-thiopurines, N^2-alkylpurines, N^2-alkyl-6-thiopurines, guanine, hypoxanthine, 2,6-diaminopurine, 2-chloro-2-aminopurine, inosine, or 6-chloropurine.

245. The 2'-fluoro-(β-D or β-L)-nucleoside of claim 4, wherein the pyrimidine base is selected from thymine, cytosine, 5-fluorocytosine, 5-methylcytosine, 6-azapyrimidine, including 6-azacytosine, 2- and/or 4-mercaptopyrmidine, uracil, 5-halouracil, including 5-fluorouracil, C^5-alkylpyrimidines, C^5-benzylpyrimidines, C^5-halopyrimidines, C^5-vinylpyrimidine, C^5-acetylenic pyrimidine, C^5-acyl pyrimidine, C^5-hydroxyalkyl purine, C^5-amidopyrimidine, C^5-cyanopyrimidine, C^5-nitropyrimidine, C^5-aminopyrimidine, 5-azacytidinyl, 5-azauracilyl, triazolopyridinyl, imidazolopyridinyl, pyrrolopyrimidinyl, or pyrazolopyrimidinyl.

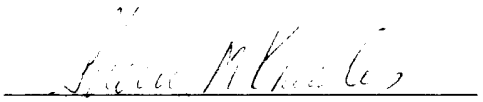
246. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of any of claims 13, 22 or 31, wherein the purine base is selected from adenine, N^6-alkylpurines, N^6-acylpurines (wherein acyl is C(O)(alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, or arylalkyl), N^6-benzylpurine, N^6-halopurine, N^6-vinylpurine, N^6-acetylenic purine, N^6-acyl purine, N^6-hydroxyalkyl purine, N^6-thioalkyl purine, N^2-alkylpurines, N^2-alkyl-6-thiopurines, N^2-alkylpurines, N^2-alkyl-6-thiopurines, guanine, hypoxanthine, 2,6-diaminopurine, 2-chloro-2-aminopurine, inosine, or 6-chloropurine.

247. The 2'-fluoro-β-L-nucleoside of any of claims 13, 22 or 31, wherein the pyrimidine base is selected from thymine, cytosine, 5-fluorocytosine, 5-methylcytosine, 6-azapyrimidine, including 6-azacytosine, 2- and/or 4-mercaptopyrmidine, uracil, 5-halouracil, including 5-fluorouracil, C^5-alkylpyrimidines, C^5-benzylpyrimidines, C^5-halopyrimidines, C^5-vinylpyrimidine, C^5-acetylenic pyrimidine, C^5-acyl pyrimidine, C^5-hydroxyalkyl purine, C^5-amidopyrimidine, C^5-cyanopyrimidine, C^5-nitropyrimidine, C^5-aminopyrimidine, 5-azacytidinyl, 5-azauracilyl, triazolopyridinyl, imidazolopyridinyl, pyrrolopyrimidinyl, or pyrazolopyrimidinyl.

Pending claims 1-56 and newly added claims 57-247 are drawn to methods and pharmaceutical compositions for treating hepatitis B, abnormal cellular proliferation, hepatitis C and HIV infection with a 2'-fluoronucleoside of similar scope to those issued in parent U.S. Patent No. 6,348,587. Each independent claim of the '587 patent is presented in slightly narrowed scope, and dependent claims, not present in the '587 patent have now been presented.

Because the present claims constitute subsets of the '587 claims, the Applicants include a terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR §1.32.1 Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner allow all pending claims.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date: January 27, 2003

Enclosure: Marked up version of amendment

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